COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

A Tradition of Service

DATE: June 29, 2012

FILE NO:

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

MICHAEL J. ROTHANS, COMMANDER FIELD OPERATIONS REGION III

TO: JOHN H. CLARK, CAPTAIN INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE FORCE REVIEW COMMITTEE FINDINGS:

Case Number:

SH2283791

Incident:

Hit Shooting

Incident Date:

March 1, 2011

Unit:

Palmdale Station/FOR I

Suspect:

M/17

Involved Employees:

Sergeant Victor Hess Deputy David Roach Deputy Rick Manes

EFRC Date:

June 28, 2012

The Executive Force Review Committee consisting of Commander Michael Rothans, Commander Anthony La Berge, and Commander David Fender met and reviewed the above case.

FINDINGS:

The Committee determined the force used by Sergeant Hess, Deputy Roach, and Deputy Manes was objectively reasonable and in compliance with Department Policy. The Committee also determined the tactics used were within the Department's training standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee recommended that Sergeant Hess, Deputy Roach, and Deputy Manes attend eight hours of Tactics and Survival Training, class 2A. Additionally, the Committee recommended the unit commander, Captain Bobby D. Denham, conduct a unit wide briefing regarding the unique circumstances of this incident.

MJR:JER:jer

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Shooting Review SH2283791

Investigator's Log Audio/Video Tracking Sheet Table of Contents Officer Involved Shooting Form Investigative Narrative Transcribed Interviews

<u>IAB</u>

Sergeant Victor Hess Deputy David Roach Deputy Rick Manes Deputy Reddy Deputy Inocente

Homicide

Sergeant Victor Hess Deputy David Roach Deputy Rick Manes Deputy Reddy Deputy Inocente

Exhibits:

A-	Letter of Opinion
В-	Criminal investigation / Homicide Book
C-	Crime Scene Photos
D-	Photo exhibits for Deputy Roach
E-	Photo exhibits for Deputy Manes
F-	Photo exhibits for Deputy Reddy
G-	Photo exhibits for Deputy Inocente
Н-	Vehicle Pursuit Evaluation Form
I-	Foot Pursuit Evaluation Form

Voice Print / Dispatch of DIS

Miscellaneous Documents

J-



LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BUREAU OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PROSECUTIONS JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION

STEVE COOLEY • District Attorney

JACQUELYN LACEY • Chief Deputy District Attorney

PATRICK R. DIXON • Assistant District Attorney

JANICE L. MAURIZI • Director

July 5, 2011

Captain David Smith Homicide Bureau Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department 5747 Rickenbacker Road Commerce, California 90040

Re: J.S.I.D. File # 11-0150

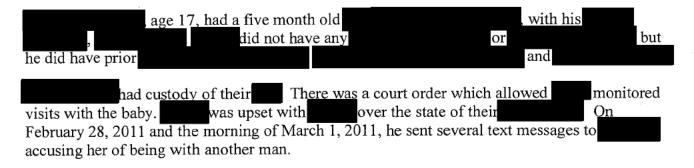
L.A.S.D. File # 011-03070-2614-011

Dear Captain Smith:

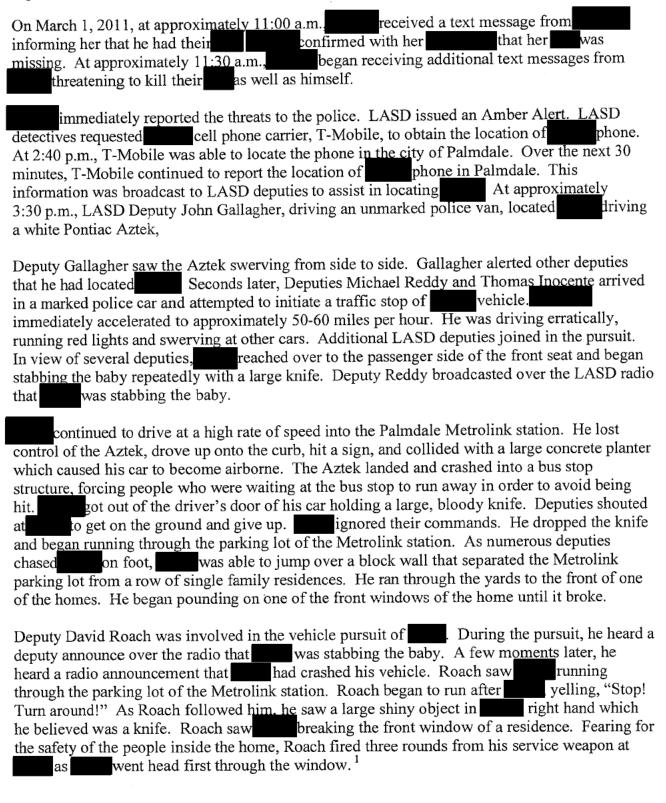
The Justice System Integrity Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has completed its review of the March 1, 2011, fatal shooting of by Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy David Roach, Sergeant Victor Hess, and Detective Rick Manes. It is our conclusion that they each acted in lawful self-defense and defense of others.

The following analysis is based upon reports prepared by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), submitted to this office by members of the LASD Homicide Bureau. The District Attorney's Command Center was notified of the shooting on May 1, 2011, at approximately 4:12 p.m. The District Attorney Response Team, comprised of Deputy District Attorney Susan Schwartz and District Attorney Senior Investigator David Maupin, responded and was given a briefing and walk-through of the scene. The voluntary statements of Detective Manes, Sergeant Hess, and Deputy Roach were considered as part of this analysis.

FACTUAL ANALYSIS

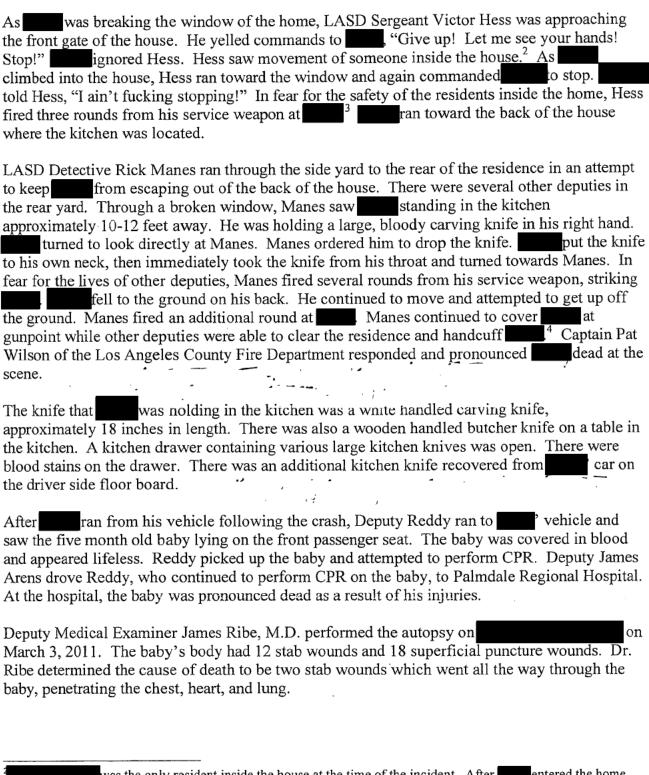


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¹ Deputy Roach was armed with an LASD issued 9mm Berretta pistol.

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was the only resident inside the house at the time of the incident. After entered the home through the front window, exited through another window with the assistance of LASD deputies.

³ Sergeant Hess was armed with an LASD issued 9mm Berretta pistol.

⁴ Detective Manes was armed with an LASD issued 9mm Berretta pistol. Subsequent examination of his service weapon showed that Manes fired a total of 9 rounds at

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Deputy Medical Examiner Eugene Carpenter, Jr., M.D. performed the autopsy on March 6, 2011. had 11 gunshot wounds to his head, body and leg. also had superficial sharp force injuries to his neck which are consistent with hesitation marks and a shallow stab wound to his left upper chest. He had signs of both sharp force and blunt force trauma on his arms, body and legs. Blood samples taken from during the autopsy were analyzed and determined to contain marijuana. Dr. Carpenter determined the cause of death to be multiple gunshot wounds.

CONCLUSION

California law permits the use of deadly force in self-defense or in defense of others if it reasonably appears to the person claiming the right of self-defense or the defense of others that he actually and reasonably believed he or others were in imminent danger of great bodily injury or death. People v Mercer, (1962) 210 Cal.App.2d 153, 161.

In protecting himself or another, a person may use all force which he believes reasonably necessary and which would appear to a reasonable person, in the same or similar circumstances, to be necessary to prevent injury which appears to be imminent. California Jury Instructions-CALCRIM 505.

When the peril is swift and imminent and the necessity for action immediate, the law does not weigh into nice scales the conduct of the assailed and say he shall not be justified in killing because he might have resorted to other means to secure his safety. People v Collins, (1961) 189 Cal.App.2d 575.

The "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight....The calculus or reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. <u>Graham v. Conner</u>, (1989) 490 U.S. 386, 396-397.

California law also permits the use of deadly force by police officers when necessary to affect the arrest of a person who has committed a forcible and atrocious felony which threatens death or serious bodily harm. People v. Ceballos (1974) 12 Cal.3d 470. Forcible and atrocious crimes are those crimes whose character and manner reasonably create a fear of death or serious bodily injury. Ceballos, supra, 12 Cal.3d at 479. The following crimes have been deemed forcible and atrocious as a matter of law: murder, mayhem, rape, and robbery. Id. at 478.

The evidence examined in this investigation shows that committed a forcible and atrocious crime when he murdered his as witnessed by LASD deputies. When LASD deputies attempted to apprehend him, drove erratically and crashed his car in a crowded pedestrian zone. As he was fleeing on foot, he broke into a home where a resident was present. He did not comply with deputy commands and told the deputies that he was not going to stop. The

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deputies, in fear for the lives of others and in attempt to arrest a dangerous felon, responded with deadly force.

We conclude that Deputy David Roach, Sergeant Victor Hess and Detective Rick Manes acted lawfully in defense of others and in attempt to arrest a dangerous felon when they used deadly force against We are closing our file and will take no further action in this matter.

Very truly yours,

STEVE COOLEY District Attorney

RENEE CHANG

Deputy District Attorney

(213)974-3888

c: Deputy David Roach, # Sergeant Victor Hess, # Detective Rick Manes, #